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Urban District of Penarth



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1951

By

D. TREVOR THOMAS

M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H.

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PENARTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman :

Councillor G. V. WILLIAMS, J.P., C.A.

Members :

Coun. A. BROCKINGTON.

„ G. W. COWLE

„ GARETH ROBERTS

„ E. VIVIAN ROGERS

„ Mrs. LILY ANN ROGERS,

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Coun. J. W. JONES, J.P., C.C.

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„ HAROLD R. BLUEMEL

„ JOHN JOSEPH McCORMACK

Clerk to the Council :

P. M. METCALF, Esq.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman :

Councillor E. VIVIAN ROGERS

Members :

All the Members of the Urban District Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health :

D. TREVOR THOMAS, M.R.C.S. (ENG.), L.R.C.P. (LOND.), D.P.H.

Senior Sanitary Inspector :

A H. MOUNTAIN, A.R.SAN.I., M.S.I.A., S.R.I.B.A.,
Cert. Meat Insp. Royal Sanitary Institute.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

D. P. NOWELL, Cert. S.I.B., M.S.I.A.,
Cert Meat Insp. Royal Sanitary Institute.

Clerical Staff :

A. S. POWELL

K. M. HEWITT

Rodent Operator :

L. TAYLOR

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
PENARTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mrs. Rogers and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1951 prepared on the lines indicated in Circular 42/51 (Wales) of the Welsh Board of Health. It includes a record of the work carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors.

There was no serious outbreak of any acute Infectious Disease during the year. Five cases of Bacillary Dysentery were notified at different times from three households, however, they were all mild and laboratory investigation showed that three were Sonne Dysentery. It is worthy of note that no single case of Food Poisoning was notified, but it is quite likely that sporadic cases may have occurred which were not notified.

With regard to Tuberculosis, there is no room for complacency as long as new cases continue to be notified to swell the number of known and unknown cases which form the reservoir of infection in the Community. (Page 15.)

Where an expectant mother or another member of the family was known to be suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, the mother was advised to have her confinement in hospital, so that arrangements could be made to have the infant immunised against Tuberculosis with B.C.G. Vaccine, and many mothers took advantage of this arrangement. High claims are made for this Vaccine, particularly in the Scandinavian countries where most of the pioneer work was carried out, but in this country it is yet too early to assess the extent of its protective powers.

The infant mortality figure was a remarkably low one and was well below the average figure for the County.

With regard to Vital Statistics it must be realised that the amount of information available is limited. There are no easily available statistics giving the amount of temporary or chronic ill health, either mental or physical, in the Community. One can only make deductions from contact with General Medical Practitioners, Health Visitors, Home Nurses, the amount of home-help required and information accumulated in the Housing Department.

It would appear that a great^{er} proportion of people break down under stress and strain these days than formerly. Although we tend to speak glibly of pre-disposing factors such as the high cost of living, overcrowded households often resulting in friction over shared facilities, particularly in the kitchen, the majority of these factors are not new.

Routine inspection of houses street by street by the Sanitary Inspectors was continued during the year and where necessary informal or statutory notices served on the owners to carry out repairs. (Page 25.) It is worthy of note that despite the high costs of labour and building materials, by far the greater majority were rendered fit following informal notice without having to resort to the appropriate Statutory action. (Page 24.) Thus the housing standard in the town is a high one.

This Authority and the Officials concerned are to be congratulated on the number of houses built during the year. (Page 19.)

It must not be forgotten that "re-house them" is far from being the complete answer to social problems. The late Dr. M'Gonigle, M.O.H. for Stockton-on-Tees clearly showed in a report published a few years before the last war that the results of re-housing had on the whole been detrimental. He showed that the increased rents resulted in less food of the right kind (first class protein) being bought, the increased rent bringing the families down near the poverty line.

There is some danger of this happening today, as frequently re-housed tenants have to find as much as 15/- a week increased rent. I have in mind instances where the basic wage may be in the region of £5. 10s. 0d. the cost of living is so high that the shoe must pinch, particularly in those cases where overtime work is not available. There is some evidence that important food items such as meat and fats are not being bought up to the full ration allowed due to their high cost.

Many instances are known to me where the wife is even in ignorance of how much her husband earns, and extra money which he may not infrequently earn on overtime work does not go into the home, but is spent on lady nicotine, strong beverages, or fancying racing quadrupeds. Under these conditions even the careful housewife may find it so difficult to balance the household budget that she may get into debt, and in time the family may deteriorate into a real problem family. Although many mothers try to solve their difficulties by seeking part-time work usually as domestic helps, most of us would agree that her place is in her own home with her children.

Health Education is in its infancy, there is so much to do. It will take many years of patient teaching before the majority of people have a true concept of what health really is, instead of a somewhat morbid interest in illness and surgical operations.

The reluctance of so many of the community to present themselves for examination at a Mass Radiography Unit when the opportunity arises is just one example of this lack of understanding.

How is Health Education to be put across?

There is a tendency for organised lectures, talks and films on health problems to be attended only by the already interested and converted. More and more use is being made of easily digested medical articles and strip cartoons in newspapers and some of the popular journals. Some medical journals intended for the lay reader such as the Family Doctor are excellent in every way, but one suspects that they are purchased and read in the main by the more intelligent and they do not reach those who are in greatest need of health knowledge.

Health talks on the radio are admirable but would be more effective if occasionally supplemented for example by some health maxims sandwiched between the records of housewives choice, in the manner of commercial radio. Television of course has immense educational possibilities.

I am of the opinion, however, that the real basis of Health Education still rests with personal teaching and persuasion by Doctors, Health Visitors, Nurses and other members of the Health Services. Surely the day is not far distant when short health films will be shown along with the rest of the programmes on the silver screen of our cinemas, as a much larger public would be reached in this way.

During the year the Health Services administered in the town by the Glamorgan County Council worked very smoothly. Two full time and one part-time Home Nurse were fully occupied with an average of between 50 and 80 visits per nurse per week.

The Home Help Service has continued to meet a great need, and during the year three full time, two part-time and four casual Home Helps were employed. Approximately one-third of the work was concerned with the chronic sick, a third with the aged and infirm and the rest with maternity, acute sick, and the blind. Approximately 50 per cent of expectant mothers had their babies in hospitals or nursing homes and about the same number were able to have their infants at home, many as a result of their home conditions having improved so much following re-housing in a Council House.

During the year tipping of refuse was discontinued at the Cwrt-y-vil Tip, Lavernock Road, and a far better site found on the river-side flats near the Penarth Road. The policy of regular spraying of the whole tip surface during the Spring and Summer months with an effective insecticide fluid was continued and this was found to control fly breeding remarkably well.

No action was taken under Section 47 of the National

Assistance Act, 1948, during the year i.e., the compulsory removal on a Court Order of persons "who are unable to devote to themselves and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention."

With regard to premises where food was manufactured, prepared or sold, these were all visited and the method of personal instruction and persuasion of the personnel concerned with hygienic food handling adopted. It must be admitted that this is uphill work as it depends so much upon the individual food handler. To instruct these people is one thing, but to get them to adhere to the principles taught at all times in the same way that a trained nurse religiously carries out her strict aseptic technique, is quite another thing.

Bacteriological laboratory examination of Ice-cream has shown a much smaller number of unsatisfactory results. This was due in some measure to the fact that a few years ago many vendors were making Ice-cream on their own premises, whereas with one exception they now sell a product manufactured elsewhere and more often than not pre-packed ready for sale. This has been a welcome change as one has far more faith in the high hygienic standards maintained by the well known large manufacturers than in the more lakadaisical methods often employed in the one-man business.

In conclusion I wish to thank all members of the Council, colleagues and the staff of the Department for their loyal co-operation throughout the year.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

D. TREVOR THOMAS,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area (including fore-shore)	.....	.....	.....	2,508 acres
Population (census 1951)	.....	.....	.....	18,528
Population (mid-year 1951)	.....	.....	.....	18,310
Number of inhabited houses	.....	.....	.....	5,087
Rateable value	.....	.....	.....	£136,625
Sum represented by a penny rate	.....	.....	.....	£543

VITAL STATISTICS

	Total	Male	Female
Number of live births (legitimate)	..... 286	131	155
Number of live births (illegitimate)	..... 14	8	6
Birth Rate of Estimated Population	..... 16.38		
Number of still births (legitimate)	..... 7	3	4
Number of still births (illegitimate) —	—	—
Still birth rate 23.3 per 1,000 births, and 0.38 per 1,000 estimated population.			

Number of deaths 119 males, 144 females, 263 total.

Death rate estimated resident population	.....	14.36 per 1,000
Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis	.....	Nil
Deaths from Puerperal causes	.....	Nil

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE

All infants per 1,000 live births	.....	26
Number of deaths from Measles (all ages)	.....	Nil
Number of deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	.....	Nil
Number of deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	.....	Nil

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Table 1 shows the Birth and Death Rates for the past 10 years in England and Wales, Glamorgan and Penarth.

TABLE 1.

Year	BIRTHS				DEATHS		
	BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION				UNDER 1 YEAR		AT ALL AGES
	Number	Penarth	England and Wales	Glamorgan	Number	Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births Registered	Number
1942	248	15.9	15.8	18.2	10	40	191
1943	266	17.4	16.5	18.4	13	49	199
1944	277	18.1	17.6	19.4	6	22	223
1945	223	14.3	16.1	18.1	7	31	205
1946	312	18.7	19.1	19.4	10	32	215
1947	377	21.8	20.5	20.8	16	42	224
1948	312	17.5	17.9	18.9	7	22	208
1949	292	16.2	16.7	17.1	8	27	213
1950	286	15.5	15.8	16.1	7	24	240
1951	300	16.3	15.5	16.3	8	26	263
							14.3

Table II shows the number of Births and the Infantile Mortality Rate for the County and District of Glamorgan during 1951.

TABLE II.

District	Number of Births	Deaths under 1 year	Rate per 1,000 Births
Administrative County of Glamorgan	11,946	441	36
Aberdare	608	33	54
Barry	702	24	34
Bridgend	227	8	35
Caerphilly	748	27	36
Cowbridge	14	1	71
Gelligaer	631	18	28
Glyncorrwg	220	9	40
Llchwyr	375	12	32
Maesteg	476	19	39
Mountain Ash	551	23	41
Neath Borough	454	22	48
Ogmore and Garw	356	9	25
Penarth	300	8	26
Pontypridd	661	26	39
Porthcawl	131	1	7
Port Talbot Borough	719	22	30
Rhondda	1,704	88	51
TOTAL FOR DISTRICT	8,877	350	39

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1951

Cause of Death	Male	Female
1. Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	5	3
2. Tuberculosis (Other)	1	1
3. Syphilitic disease	—	2
4. Diphtheria	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis	—	—
8. Measles	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	5
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	2	—
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	7
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	4
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	11	6
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	1
16. Diabetes	—	—
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	10	23
18. Coronary disease, angina	24	16
19. Hypertension with heart disease	4	10
20. Other heart diseases	11	17
21. Other circulatory diseases	8	8
22. Influenza	4	3
23. Pneumonia	—	5
24. Bronchitis	8	3
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system	1	—
26. Ulcer of the stomach and the duodenum	1	3
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	3
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	4	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	—	3
32. Other defined and ill defined diseases	13	16
33. Motor vehicle accidents	1	—
34. All other accidents	2	2
35. Suicide	1	1
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—
All Causes	119	144
Total	263	

**CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES,
DURING 1951**

Diseases	Hrs. 24	Weeks				To'tl 1st. M'h.	Months				Total
		1	2	3	4		1-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	
Prematurity	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebral Haemorrhage	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Multiple Congenital Abnormalities	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Ileocolic Intus Susception	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Respiratory Failure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total	5	-	-	-	-	5	1	1	1	-	3

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Under the National Health Service Act, 1946 arrangement for this became the responsibility of the Glamorgan County Council, and Immunisation has been carried out as formerly at the Infant Welfare Clinics, schools and also by General Medical Practitioners.

During the year 176 Infants were immunised.

Year	No. of Cases	No. of Deaths
1937	113	4
1938	65	2
1939	91	2
1940	23	3
1941	Nil	Nil
1942	5	Nil
1943	2	Nil
1944	5	1
1945	2	Nil
1946	2	Nil
1947	5	1
1948	Nil	Nil
1949	Nil	Nil
1950	Nil	Nil
1951	Nil	Nil

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The following pathological and bacteriological examinations were made at the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory :—

Throat Swabs	20
Faeces? Dysentery	20
„ ? Food Poisoning	5
„ ? Paratyphoid	2
Milk	34
Water	6

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Cases.

During the year the following cases were notified.

Pneumonia	.....	62 including 32 from Llandough Hospital				
Scarlet Fever	.....	7	”	—	”	”
Erysipelas	.....	1	”	—	”	”
Whooping Cough	.....	109	”	15	”	”
Measles	.....	55	”	12	”	”
Puerperal Pyrexia	.....	1	”	1	”	”
Meningococcal Infection	.....	5	”	5	”	”
Dysentery	.....	15	”	10	”	”
Paratyphoid Fever	.....	3	”	3	”	”
Acute Encephalitis Infective	.....	2	”	2	”	”

Of the above cases of Infectious Diseases the undermentioned were admitted to Isolation Hospitals

Scarlet Fever	.....	2
Pneumonia	.....	2

DISINFECTION

Disinfection of Clothing, Bedding, etc. where necessary is carried out by arrangement with the Cardiff Health Authority.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)

DISEASES	All Ages	Un- der 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	Over 65 yrs.	(1)	(2)	(3)
Pneumonia ...	62	4	5	3	2	5	14	6	—	4	3	10	6	32	28	2
Whooping Cough ...	109	12	18	21	22	14	19	2	—	1	—	—	—	15	94	—
Measles ...	55	3	7	6	13	6	12	2	—	5	—	1	—	12	43	—
Meningococcal Infection ...	5	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	7	—	1	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Dysentery ...	15	—	3	3	2	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	5	—
Erysipelas ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—
Acute Encephalitis Infective ...	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Diphtheria ...	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Non-paralytic) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric of Typhoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Excluding Paratyphoid)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	260	20	35	34	42	34	50	11	—	12	3	13	6	80	176	4

The figures shown under (1), (2), (3) represent the following:—

(1) Notified by Llandough Hospital.

(2) Cases treated at home.

(3) Cases admitted to hospital.

TUBERCULOSIS

The Chest Physician, Cardiff, Dr. S. H. Graham has kindly compiled the following table in connection with the treatment of tuberculosis during the year 1951. The figures in parentheses denote the corresponding cases for the year 1950.

Number of new cases seen	(245)	210
Number found to be suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	(11)	11
Number found to be suffering from Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	(1)	5
Number with no evidence of Tuberculosis	(206)	184
Number still under observation	(125)	10

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
10—15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—25	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45	—	1	—	1	2	3	—	—
45—55	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
55—65	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 & Over	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	8	8	2	3	5	4	—	—
Total	16		5		9		—	

TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS

1940—1951

Year	No. Notified Pulmonary	No. Notified Non Pulmonary	Total	Deaths Recorded Total
1940	17	7	24	9
1941	6	9	15	10
1942	17	2	19	8
1943	15	7	22	8
1944	19	6	25	8
1945	10	3	13	6
1946	15	5	20	6
1947	8	3	11	6
1948	24	2	26	6
1949	16	6	22	6
1950	18	3	21	4
1951	11	5	16	10

ADMISSION TO TREATMENT

AGE PERIODS	PULMONARY								NON-PULMONARY							
	1-5		5-15		15 & Over		All Ages		1-5		5-15		15 & Over		All Ages	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Institutional	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	2
Domiciliary	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Dispensary	—	1	2	1	40	26	42	38	1	—	3	4	4	6	8	10

SWIMMING BATH

Chemical and Bacteriological samples of the Swimming Bath Water were examined at the County and Public Health Laboratory and found to be satisfactory

The degree of Chlorination of the water is frequently and quickly checked by a simple colorimetric method by the Baths Superintendent. The “turn-over-period” of the Bath water when necessary can be reduced to under 4 hours, which is regarded as satisfactory.

SCHOOLS

Situated in the District are the following schools :—

Penarth County Grammar School.	Cogan Council School.
Victoria Council School.	Penarth C. of E. School.
Albert Road Council School.	Penarth R.C. School.

All the schools are provided with a constant supply of pure water, good drainage and sanitary fittings, urinals, etc., which are flushed with automatic tanks.

VERMINOUS INFESTATION

Disinfestation of verminous houses is carried out by the use of Insecticides containing 5 per cent. of D.D.T. and owing to the high efficiency of the treatment it is only very occasionally that re-treatment is necessary. During the year 55 rooms were treated.

SUPERVISION AND INSPECTION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

Milk.

The 15 Purveyors of milk in the district are made up as follows :

Producers	4
Producer/Retailers	4
Other Retailers	8
Non-resident Retailers	3

Close supervision was maintained by the Inspectors on Milk Distributors and all dairy premises (other than dairy farms).

Designated Milk.

Number of Samples	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory
20	20	Nil

Undesignated Milk.

Number of Samples	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory
10	10	Nil

Samples tested for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli.

Number of Samples	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory
4	3	1

Arising out of the unsatisfactory Tubercle Bacilli sample, a veterinary investigation was carried out at the farm concerned and as a result of their findings one cowe was removed from the herd.

There are eight farms in the district, the cowsheds of which are fitted with modern drinking bowls for each cow, and are served by a constant water supply.

HOUSING STATISTICS 1951

	Local Authority	Private Licence
Number of Houses completed during 1951	117	18
Number of Houses partly completed	86	21
Number of families re-housed in New Council Houses		129

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply.

The district is within the area of supply of the City of Cardiff, and receives a constant service of upland surface water from the Brecknock Beacons.

By arrangement with the County Council samples are taken to the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory for chemical and bacteriological examination.

The number of samples collected from various points by the Sanitary Inspectors for bacteriological and chemical analysis are set out hereunder :—

Type of Sample	Number Taken	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory
Bacteriological	3	3	Nil
Chemical	3	3	Nil
Total	6	6	Nil

Number of Dwelling-houses served	Number of Population supplied from Public Water Mains	Number of Population supplied from Standpipe	Number of Persons supplied by piped supply from Well
5,087	18,310	Nil	Nil

Meat and Food Inspection.

There are 17 butchers' shops in the district, and all shops and vehicles to which the meat regulations apply were frequently inspected and surveyed.

During the year the following articles of food were upon examination found to be unfit for human consumption and were voluntarily surrendered from shops in the town.

Apricot Conserve	...	7 tins	Grapes	...	...	19 tins
Apricots	...	2 tins	Grapefruit	...	...	11 tins
Apples	...	11 tins	Horseradish	...	...	3 jars
Apple Puree	...	22 tins	Ham	...	...	39½ lb.
All Bran	...	1 pkt.	Ham	...	...	109 tins
Biscuits	...	18 lb.	Herrings	...	...	8 tins
Braised Steak	...	12 tins	Jam Rolls	...	...	20
Baby Food	...	21 tins	Jam & Cream	Rolls	...	26
Beans	...	111 tins	Jam	...	...	3 tins
Braised Hearts	...	2 tins	Jellies	...	...	46
Braised Kidney	...	3 tins	Kidneys	...	...	17 tins
Black Currants	...	36 tins	Kipper Paste	...	...	4 jars
Bananas	...	30 tins	Kipper Herrings	...	...	7 tins
Baking Powder	...	1 tin	Luncheon Meat	14 lb.	12 oz.	
Bloater Paste	...	20 jars	Luncheon Meat	...	265 tins	
Beef Cereal	...	7 tins	Lime Juice	...	8 botts.	
Bun Flour	...	12 pkts.	Loganberries	...	4 tins	
Beef	...	542 lb.	Lobster	...	4 tins	
Bacon	...	44½ lb.	Lemon Cheese	...	36 jars	
Corned Beef	...	24 lb.	Malted Milk	...	9 jars	
Corned Beef	...	2 tins	Mars Bars	...	1	
Chopped Pork	...	2 tins	Mustard Sauce	...	10 jars	
Cooked Tripe	...	16½ lb.	Mixed Vegetables	...	3 tins	
Carrots	...	2 tins	Mince meat	...	212 jars	
Cheese	...	35 pkts	Mixed Fruit	...	1 tin	
Cheese Spread	...	251 boxes	Minced Beef Loaf	...	31 tins	
Cheese	...	6½ lb.	Marmalade	...	8 tins	
Chocolates	...	28 pkts.	Mustard	...	5 tins	
Cake Mixture	...	227 pkts.	Mutton	...	49 lb.	
Crab	...	5 tins	Nescafe	...	10 tins	
Crab Paste	...	1 tin	Oats	...	2 pkts	
Crisp Bread	...	6 boxes	Oranges	...	81 tins	
Chicken	...	7 tins	Orange Juice	...	2 botts.	
Curry	...	3 pkts.	Ovaltine	...	4 tins	
Cherries	...	31 pkts.	Onions	...	2 jars	
Corn Flakes	...	2 pkts.	Ox Tongue	...	12 lb.	
Chocolate Rolls	...	20	Pears	...	3 tins	
Crawfish	...	1 tin	Pears	...	888 jars	
Damsons	...	13 tins	Prunes	...	8 tins	
Dried Milk	...	4 tins	Pickles	...	12 jars	
Evaporated Milk	...	374 tins	Pigs Head	...	13 lb.	
Fishpaste	...	4 jars	Peaches	...	16 tins	
Flour	...	9 lb.	Peas	...	116 tins	
Fruit Salad	...	2 tins	Peas	...	1 pkt.	
Greengages	...	21 tins	Dried Peas	...	28 lb.	
Gooseberries	...	12 tins	Pineapple	...	12 tins	
Grape Fruit Juice	...	6 tins	Pineapple Juice	...	2 tins	

Pineapple	...	...	3 jars
Plums	...	...	102 tins
Pork Luncheon Meat	...	...	28 tins
Pork Luncheon Meat	...	...	1½ lb.
Peaches	...	...	2 tins
Pickled Cabbage	...	...	8 jars
Pilchards	...	...	34 tins
Prawns	...	...	3 tins
Quaker Oats...	...	...	20 pkts.
Rhubarb	...	...	7 tins
Raspberries	...	...	26 tins
Raspberry Cream	...	...
Sandwich	...	...	10
Scone Flour	...	...	69 pkts.
Spaghetti	...	...	5 tins
Strained Food	...	...	20 tins
Shredded Wheat	...	...	9 pkts.
Sardines	...	...	16 tins

Sausages	...	...	17 tins
Stewed Steak	...	...	28 tins
Shrimps	...	...	33 tins
Salmon	...	...	18 tins
Soup	...	...	80 tins
Steak	...	...	1 tin
Salt	...	...	2 pkts.
Semolina	...	...	1 pkt.
Scotch Oats	...	...	6 pkts
Strawberries	...	...	11 tins
Salmon Paste	...	...	1 tin
Silds	...	...	1 tin
Tomatoes	...	...	320 tins
Tongue	...	...	1 tin
Vita Wheat	...	...	1 pkt.
Vegetable Salad	...	...	19 tins
Veal & Ham	...	...	5 tins
Wafer Biscuits	...	...	50 tins

Food Analysis. FOOD & DRUGS ACT 1938 - 50

This work was carried out by the County Sanitary Inspectors and the following is their report of Samples taken in the district during 1951.

	Samples taken	Unsatisfactory
MILK	50	—
Cake Mixture	7	3
Jelly	1	—
Scone Flour Mixture	1	1
Cake and Pudding Mixture	1	1
Sponge Mixture	2	1
Meat Paste	3	—
Vegetable Soup	1	—
Dried Peas	1	—
Ice Cream	2	—
Bun Flour	1	—
Jam	1	—
Tomato Soup	1	—
Pilchards	1	—
Tinned Peas	1	—
Coffee	1	—
Butter	1	—
Tapioca	1	—
Dessert	1	—
Total	78	6

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

Regular visits of inspection have been made to factories in the district as shown in the following Tables :—

1.—Inspections.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	32	137	1	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	37	101	—	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority † (excluding out-workers' premises)...	—	—	—	—
Total	69	238	1	—

2.—Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred		Number of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S1)	7	7	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temp. (S3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S4)	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S7)					
(a) Insufficient ...	2	2	1	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	1	1	—	—	—
Total	13	13	1	1	—

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

The following table shows the amount of routine inspection work performed by the Sanitary Inspectors :—

GENERAL SANITARY WORK.

Accumulations	20
Animals kept	16
Cesspools	25
Closets, Water	167
Complaints	557
Dirty Houses	90
Drains—Existing	130
„ Obstructed	98
„ Relaid	24
„ Smoke Tested	18
Infections Diseases	13
Interviews	665
Public and Private Conveniences	74
Rooms Disinfected	54
Rats and Mice	750
Schools	21
Smoke Observations	10
Smoke Special Visits	5
Verminous Premises	90
Miscellaneous Visits	476
Cinemas	17

HOUSING.

House Inspected	379
Houses Re-inspected	1042

FACTORIES.

Factories—Mechanical	137
„ Non-mechanical	101
Bakehouses	112
Laundries	7

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTIONS.

Meat and Food Inspections	323
Shops—Meat	186
„ Fish	68
„ General Provisions	289
„ Other	230
Food Preparation Premises	161
Dairies	101
Samples—Milk Bacteriological	30
Ice Cream Premises	210

HOUSING STATISTICS, 1951

Inspections of Dwelling Houses during the Year.

1. Total number of dwelling houses inspected under the Public Health and Housing Acts	379
2. Total number of dwellinghouses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	232
3. Number of defective dwellings rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	190
4. Action under the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(a) Number of Notices served—	
Preliminary	85
Statutory	34
(b) Number of dwellings which were rendered fit by owners after service of notice	56
(c) Number of dwellings which were rendered fit by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
(d) Number of dwellings in respect of which demolition orders were made	Nil
(e) Number of dwellings in respect of which closing orders were made	Nil
5. Action under the Public Health Act, 1936 :—	
(a) Number of Notices served—	
Preliminary	147
Statutory	9
(b) Number of dwellings in which defects were remedied by owners after service of notice	140
(c) Number of dwellings in which defects were remedied by Local Authority in default of owner	Nil

NOTICES SERVED DURING THE YEAR.

Result of Service.

Number of complaints received and dealt with 557

Verbal intimation resulted in a considerable amount of work being executed without the need for further action.

Sanitary improvements were carried out and defects remedied under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors.

Exterior Works.

Roofs repaired and renewed	91
Rain water pipes and eaves gutters renewed and repaired	40
Walls—rebuilt or repaired	15
Yard area relaid	16
New Fascia Boards provided	4
Conservatory roof repaired	1
Boundary Walls repaired	3
Chimney Stack repaired	10
Exterior Cement Rendering	30
Defective Barge Board	2
Main Walls taken Down and Rebuilt	6
Defective Skylight	2
New Damp Course Provided	1
New Door Provided	16
Front Entrance Path relaid	5
New Steps provided	9
Defective yard gully	3
Soil pipe repaired	1
Accumulation of refuse cleared	1
Walls Repointed	4

Interior Works.

Defective Washing Boiler	2
Obstructed chimney flue	3
Windows eased	4
Sink waste pipes repaired	5
Defective Hearth	8
New Washing Boiler provided	1
Balluster rails to stair repaired	3
New Opening Fanlight Fixed	1
New Sinks provided	13
Walls replastered internally	169
Fire Grates repaired	18
Floors repaired or renewed	49
New Skirting Boards provided	19
Doors repaired or renewed	44
Chimney Flues repaired	5
Windows and Frames repaired	101

Ceilings renewed or replastered	77
Stairs repaired	1
New Bath provided	1
Sashcords provided	46
Dampness in walls remedied	45
Defective Mantleshelves	6
Walls Limewashed	8
Defective Oven	1
New Hot Water Tank	3
New Food Store provided	2
Drainage.	
Cesspools cleared and cleansed	26
Drains repaired and relaid	22
Obstructed drains cleared and cleansed	103
Obstructed water closets cleared	3
New pedestal water closet pans provided	22
New flushing tanks provided	2
Flushing tanks repaired	6
New manholes provided	9
New Water Closet compartment built	1
Waste pipes repaired	5
New water Service Pipe	2
Defective Joint between Flush Pipe and Water Closet renewed	5
New Seat provided for Pedestal Pan	9
Defective Overflow Pipe	2

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The following shows the amount of routine work carried out and the results achieved.

Number of visits to rat infested premises	750
Number of interviews given	249
Number of reservoir infestations found	Nil
Number of major infestations found	Nil
Number of minor infestations found	179
Number of Complaint dealt with	223

Surface Campaign.

The method used for rodent destruction were those laid down by the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries, and in carrying out this work there was close co-operation between the Ministry's Rodent Section and the Health Department. In private dwelling-houses rat infestation was found generally to be of a minor character mainly in outbuildings, sheds, and poultry houses attached to the premises, in a few cases only had the rats gained access to

the houses concerned. It was found that the main infestation in dwellinghouses was that of mice, and these were satisfactorily dealt with.

Routine visits were paid to business premises in the area with special attention to food premises and food shops; in all cases where two or more premises were adjacent and found to be infested, vertical block control was exercised. It was also recognised that recurrent surface infestations were often due to defects in drains, in such cases drain and sewer manhole in close proximity to the properties involved were treated and the house drains tested for defects.

Refuse tips, farms and private properties were regularly inspected during the year and where necessary, advice given and treatments carried out.

Sewer Campaign.

Half-yearly treatments were continued in accordance with the directions received from the Ministry, each treatment consisted of surveying and treating over 500 manholes, side entrances and inspection chambers.

In August, it was found necessary to give a special treatment to the sewers in the North Ward, as previous test baiting had shown that the infestation in this section of the sewers was unduly high. It is pleasing to report that this infestation is now reduced and provided adequate treatments are carried out in the future, it is hoped that the rodents in the sewers of this ward can be adequately controlled.

SALTERS LTD., PRINTERS, CARDIFF

